

MT. STERLING ADVOCATE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, IDENTICAL IN INTEREST WITH ITS OWN PEOPLE.

VOL. II.

MT. STERLING, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 12 1892.

NO. 49.

ADVERTISING RATES.

SPACE	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th
One Year	50.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01
62 Insertions	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Six Months	25.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	7.50	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01
26 Insertions	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Three Months	15.00	12.00	9.00	6.00	4.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
13 Insertions	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Two Months	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Eight Insertions	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
One Month	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Four Insertions	1.00	.75	.50	.40	.30	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Three Insertions	.75	.60	.45	.35	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Two Insertions	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Single Insertion	.25	.20	.15	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04	.03	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01

COURT DIRECTORY.

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JUDGE JOHN E. COOPER presiding, Third Monday May and the Fourth Monday in November.
JUDGE T. J. SCOTT presiding, Third Monday in September and March.
MONTGOMERY QUARTERLY COURT.
JUDGE LEWIS APPERSON presiding, Tuesday after Third Monday in January, April, July and October.

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Third Monday of each month.
JUDGE JAMES W. GROVES presiding, First Saturday in each month.

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Office in Frier Block, up stairs with J. M. Elliott. Having recently removed from Owensville and located in the city of Mt. Sterling, will practice in the courts of Montgomery, Bath and adjoining counties, and in the Superior Court, Court of Appeals and Federal Courts of Kentucky. Prompt and careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to him.

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Cash paid for wool or goods given in exchange. Will pay highest price for rendered Tallow, in cakes or barrels, or exchange Soap for it. Prices for manufacturing furnished on application and price list sent.

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Seasonable vegetables at Carl Krieger's.

Judge Peters' Reminiscences.

(Continued from last week.)

The commandant of the fort was De Contrecoeur. Exaggerated reports of Braddock's force had reached him, and he was hesitating and debating whether to stand fast and defend or evacuate the fort. De Beaujeu, a young captain, offered to take a force and advance to meet the English. To this the commandant assented, and De Beaujeu then promptly marched out at the head of the force assigned him, consisting of about 230 Canadians and 630 Indians, in all 860 men. The young captain bounded forward in a gay hunting shirt and silver gorget, and waved his hat, the signal for his skirmishers to scatter behind the trees and rocks. At the signal, the Indians disappeared to the right and left, leaving the French in the center, and upon these the English opened fire, killing about twelve men, among them De Beaujeu, who fell cheering on his troops. This first, quick fire by the English regulars was the only show of fight they made, and with it every gleam of success expired. For when the Indians opened fire on them, volley after volley from behind trees and rocks with fatal effect on their right and left, they were seized with mortal panic, the nineteen huddled together in crowds on a narrow road ceased to fire, or if they fired it was in the air. They were so paralyzed that they did not hear the command of their officers, who acted with great bravery, or if they did hear they would not obey, and could not be induced to advance, either by their orders or the flat sides of their swords. Nor had they the presence of mind to fly, but stood and were shot down by the merciless fire of the enemy. The officers did all that men could do, but it was all in vain. The provincials scattered and fought from behind trees, and by the use of the cannon afforded some relief to the regulars, and they seemed to comprehend at last that there might be a chance of escape by flight, and in wild disorder throwing away their guns and accoutrements, made a rush for the river. The cannon were moved after them and the provincials had to follow in the efforts to protect them.

The Virginians were nearly decimated, for out of eighty-six officers twenty-six were killed and thirty-seven wounded. Col. Washington had four bullets through his coat and two horses shot under him. Gen. Braddock had three horses killed and two wounded under him, and finally he was fatally wounded.

The enemy had twenty-eight killed and twenty-seven wounded. All that saved the English army from total destruction was the Cupidity of the savages. They stopped the fight to gather up the spoils, the muskets and scarlet coats that littered the ground. The love of plunder on the part of the Indians enabled the remnant of the army to escape. Gen. Braddock mortally wounded, Col. Washington, by consent of all, took command and made a safe retreat, taking their wounded General with them by placing him in the folds of his large silk sash, and affixing the ends of it on two horses moving abreast. At the Great Meadows his strength failed him, he could go no further, and the end soon came. His grave was dug near old Fort Necessity. Washington read the funeral service, and the grave was carefully concealed "to prevent discovery by the Indians."—See Virginia, a History of the People, by John Estlin Cooke, pp. 344-351.

Gen. Braddock, having been fatally wounded, the survivors of the battle, by universal consent, conferred the chief, or sole command of the shattered forces on Washington, to conduct them back to Virginia. He was apprehensive that the enemy would pursue him, and feeling that if they did pursue him with the force he had, worn down by hard service as it was, he would not be able to resist the enemy, and he made Capt. J. Ashby a courier to Governor Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia, and residing at Williamsburg, the seat of Government of Virginia, with an ac-

count of the failure of Braddock's campaign, and a request that the Governor would send him some reinforcements to enable him to make a safe retreat, he was authorized to impress horses as he might deem necessary to make the trip in the shortest possible time. Capt. Ashby understood the business; as soon as his dispatches were delivered to him and although the distance was about 300 miles, he delivered them to the Governor in less than twenty hours after he received them. He performed the trip on horseback, using eleven horses. He neither ate nor slept until the end was reached, nor was a horse seriously injured. It does not appear that the venture was necessary, as it does not appear in any authentic account that I have seen that the enemy pursued the retreating forces, or that any disaster befell them on their retreat. The English officers and Virginians remained with poor Braddock, giving him all the attention they could and contributing every comfort to him in their power. In these last days he saw his errors and told them he had done them great injustice. To Col. Washington he apologized feelingly for all his ill humor, and as an evidence of his regard presented him with his favorite riding horse and his own servant, Bishop. As he went through the shades of death, he kept groaning and muttering: "Who would have thought it? Who would have thought it? We will know better how to deal with them next time." But he had made his last deal with friend or foe.

The enemy having failed to follow the retreating army, Washington had no further difficulty than to procure supplies for his men and horses, but by his prudence and skill he easily surmounted all difficulties, and met with no serious mishaps or accidents after the death of Gen. Braddock.

For more than three years after Braddock's defeat, the French and the Indians continued to murder, scalp, burn the houses and rob the people west of the Blue Ridge. Though Col. Washington was in command, and used all the means in his power to protect and save his people from the savage warfare waged against them, and not until November, 1758, was it checked. He could not impress the officials with the necessity of supplying a sufficient force for the work, nor was it done at last by the Virginians alone. In the vicinity of Fort Duquesne, fortunately some prisoners were taken, who informed the Americans of the extreme distress of the fort, deriving no support from Canada, the garrison weak, in great need of supplies, and deserted by the Indians. These encouraging circumstances determined General Forbes to prosecute the expedition.

Col. Washington was advanced in front, and with great labor opened a way for the main body of the army. The troops moved forward with slow steps till they reached Fort Duquesne, November 25, 1758, and took peaceable possession. The garrison having on the preceding night after evacuating and setting the fort on fire, proceeded down the Ohio river.

To other causes than the vigor of the officers who conducted this enterprise, the capture of this important place is to be ascribed. The naval armaments had intercepted the reinforcements designed by France for her colonies and the pressure on Canada was such as to disable the Government of that Province from detaching troops for Fort Duquesne. The works were repaired and the new fort received the name of the great minister, Wm. Pitt, who, with unparalleled vigor and talents, governed the Nation. And that pretty nearly ended the contention about Fort Duquesne, or Fort Pitt.—Marshall's Life of Washington, pp. 26-27.

(Continued next week.)

To Walk at Lancaster.

The most novel and perhaps the most entertaining feature of the first day of the Fair, Friday, will be a notorious cake walk. Several of the young men and ladies of the town have already agreed to participate. The Hon. Durritt W. Tribble, of Madison county, the famous cakewalker, is expected to enter. Friday, July 15th, is the date. Come, see, laugh, and grow rich.—Lancaster Record.

What is a Sneeze?

A well-known scientist was asked the other day, "What is a sneeze?" He replied: "Sneezing is a most interesting physical phenomenon. It may be termed a nasal delusion. For this reason most people think they sneeze with their nose, but the nose is only the point of departure, and a hearty sneeze is a convulsion of the whole body, and all the muscles from the soles of the feet to the top of the head join in it. A person taking cold suffers a spasm of the blood vessels of the skin. The muscles are puckered up, and the skin rises, the blood is forced internally, and the nervous system informs the brain that something is wrong. A wind blowing on the back of a person's neck causes contraction of the blood vessels of that region, a condition which is certain to be followed by reaction. This contraction causes an irritation of the nerves of the lining of the nose, the two points being intimately connected with the ramification of nerves. The purpose of a sneeze, when natural, is to restore the equilibrium of the nervous system. A genuine convulsive sneeze sends the blood to the surface, where it meets the cold chills that had begun to creep up the spine, it sets the heart going faster, and that quickens the blood current. In short, it is the first effort of nature to cure a cold, or when produced by taking snuff, the vocal protest of nature against the irrational titillation of the nerve sheaths in the nose. The dealers who pass out to the consumer the product of our snuff mills will now know what happens when the snuff taker sneezes."—[Ex.]

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Historic Pinch of Snuff.

Paul the First, Czar of Russia, had a diamond snuff box, which was held as sacred as the Imperial crown itself from the profane touch of any fingers but those of the blood royal of the throne. No one was allowed to touch it. Kapioff, a much humored court dependent, one morning wagged that he would take a pinch of snuff out of it, and the bet being made, he walked up to the table which stood near the bed on which the Czar reclined, and boldly picked up the wonderful snuff box. Opening it noisily, he inserted three fingers, and while the Czar watched in stupefaction at his audacity, he snuffed up the fragrant powder with evident satisfaction.

"What are you doing there, you rogue?" exclaimed the Czar, excitedly.

"Taking a pinch of snuff, sire! I have been on duty eight hours while you have been sleeping, and, feeling drowsy, I thought it would keep me awake, for I deem it better to break the rules of etiquette than neglect my duty."

The Czar burst out laughing, and replied: "That is right enough, Kapioff, but as the snuff box is not large enough for both of us, you can keep it for yourself."

The box is still a treasured heirloom in the Kapioff family, a mute evidence to the fact that in the days of the Czar, Paul the First, there should have been no need of Nihilistic organizations, and yet this good natured man was cruelly assassinated in 1801.—[N. Y. Tobaccoist.]

In another column of this paper will be found an advertisement of a medicine known as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for sale by druggist, T. G. Julian, of this place. In almost every neighborhood throughout the west, there are some one or more persons whose lives have been saved by this remedy. It is natural for such persons to take especial pleasure in recommending the remedy to others. The praise that follows its introduction and use makes it immensely popular. While it is intended especially for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea, it is also claimed to cure chronic diarrhoea. If such be the case, it is certainly a "God-send" to many a poor mortal.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Epicurean Elephant's.

An elephant's digestive functions are very rapid, and the animal therefore, requires daily a large amount of fodder—600 pounds at least. In its wild state the animal feeds heartily, but wastefully. It is careful in selecting the few forest trees which it likes for their bark or foliage. But it will tear down branches and leave half of them untouched. It will strip off the bark from other trees and throw away a large portion.

As it is a nocturnal animal, it selects its trees by the sense of touch and smell. Its sense of smell is so delicate that a wild elephant can wind an enemy at a distance of 1000 yards, and the nerves of its trunk are so sensitive that the smallest substance can be discovered and picked up by its tiny proboscis.

An elephant's palate is very delicate, and the animal is whimsical in selecting or rejecting morsels of food. Sir Samuel W. Baker, in his "Wild Beasts and Their Ways," tells an anecdote illustrative of the whims of a tame elephant belonging to the police of Dhoubri:

This elephant was fed with rice and plantains. The stems of the plantains were split and cut into transverse sections two feet in length. Three-quarters of a pound of rice was placed within each tube of plantain stem. One day, while the elephant was being fed, a lady offered the animal a small sweet biscuit. It was taken in the trunk and almost immediately thrown on the ground.

The mahout, or driver, thinking that the elephant had behaved rudely, picked up the biscuit and inserted it in a parcel of rice within a plantain stem. This was placed in the elephant's mouth, and at the first crunch it showed its disgust by spitting out the whole mess. The small biscuit had disgusted the animal, and for several minutes it tried by its inserted trunk to rake out every atom from its tongue and throat.—[Ex.]

Old Meeting-house.

Virginia claims the oldest meeting-house in the United States. The church on which this claim is made, by a contributor to the N. Y. Press, was erected in Norfolk, Va., in 1632. The date of its erection was cut into the hard, old bricks at two different points. It was the second church built in Virginia. The first one, that at Jamestown, has long since gone to ruin. This building is without doubt the oldest church building in America erected by English speaking people.

The size is 30x50 feet and the tower 50 feet tall. The walls are thick, in good condition; the brick and mortar are so firmly joined together as to defy separation without breaking the brick. The oldest well-defined grave in the church-yard is that of General Joseph Bridger, who died in 1686, and whose father built the church, which has withstood the ravages of three wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812 and the struggle of 1860.

Three times it has been re-roofed, and it is now undergoing repairs of a very substantial and attractive nature and bids fair to be useful as a church for the next three centuries. Memorial windows have been constructed for it in England, and when again in shape to use it will present a very attractive appearance.

In this connection the fact is interesting that the present county clerk of Isle of Wight county, the same county in which the old church is located, is the third or fourth of his line that have held that same office in a continuous line of succession since the morning, during the Revolution struggle, when the then incumbent left the office and joined the royalist army to fight against his country.—[Ex.]

One of the first fruits of the good works of the Commercial Club is the location of the factory for the manufacture of McNeill & Tindler's new electric meter here. Messrs. McNeill & Tindler are now in the East having the special machinery constructed. They have sold to S. P. Kerr one-twentieth interest for \$1,500 and to S. H. Oden one-thirtieth interest for \$1,250.—Winchester Democrat.